



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics Service

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Corn harvest continued in some fields before rain halted field activities in many areas of the state, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Some areas received heavy rain and strong winds. The precipitation helped relieve very dry soil conditions in some regions. Harvest of soybeans is underway in scattered fields around the state. Yields from early harvested corn and soybean fields are highly variable. Chopping corn for silage and harvest of seed corn continued.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.2 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** is rated 28 percent good to excellent compared with 26 percent last week and 74 percent last year at this time. Ninety-two percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 100 percent last year and 97 percent for the average. Fifty-three percent of the corn crop is **mature** compared with 77 percent last year and 70 percent for the 5-year average. By region, 39 percent of the corn acreage is mature (safe from frost) in the north, 57 percent in the central regions and 72 percent in the south. Eight percent of the corn acreage is **harvested** compared with 12 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging 24 percent.

Soybean **condition** is rated 31 percent good to excellent compared with 30 percent last week and 73 percent a year earlier. Sixty-three percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 77 percent last year and 80 percent for the average. By area, 60 percent of the soybean acreage is shedding leaves in the north, 64 percent in the central regions and 68 percent in the south. Three percent of the soybean acreage is **harvested** compared with 6 percent last year and 10 percent for the average.

Other activities during the week included cleaning out grain bins, preparing equipment, FSA paperwork and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 4 percent good, 20 percent fair, 32 percent poor and 44 percent very poor. Three percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is seeded compared with 5 percent last year and 4 percent for the average. **Tobacco** harvest is 77 percent complete compared with 88 percent last year and 78 percent for the average. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn in Dent	92	83	100	97
Corn Mature	53	33	77	70
Corn Harvested	8	4	12	11
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	63	39	77	80
Soybeans Mature	26	NA	40	47
Soybeans Harvested	3	NA	6	10
Winter Wheat Planted	3	2	5	4
Tobacco Harvested	77	59	88	78

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	18	24	30	26	2
Soybean	14	23	32	28	3
Pasture	44	32	20	4	0

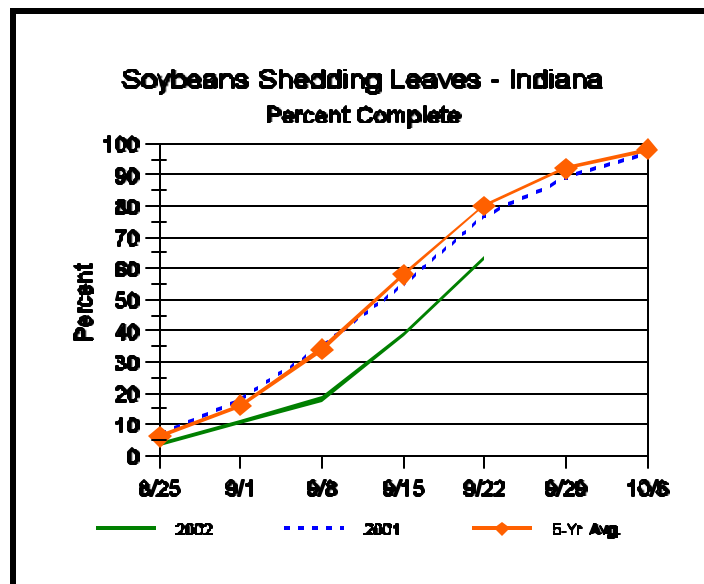
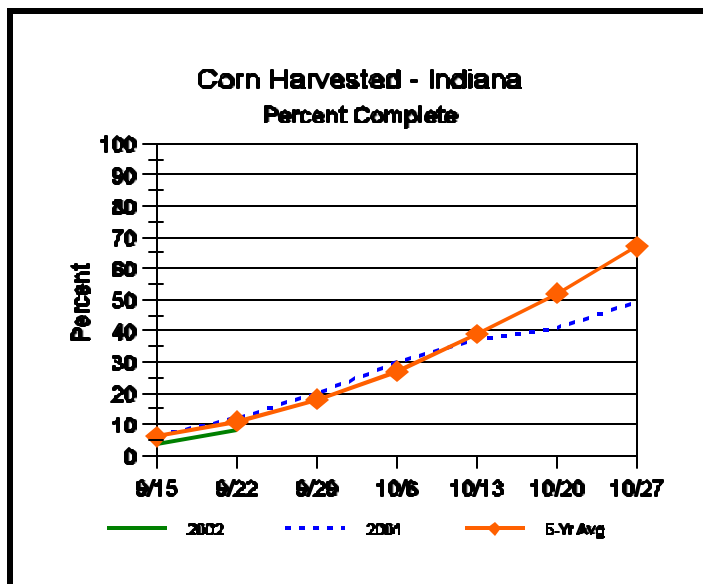
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	27	54	1
Short	37	35	10
Adequate	35	11	76
Surplus	1	0	13
Subsoil			
Very Short	38	49	6
Short	42	37	21
Adequate	20	14	68
Surplus	0	0	5
Days Suitable	5.2	6.8	4.5

CONTACT INFORMATION

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<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

- Sometimes, never is better than late

Over the past couple of weeks, more and more soybean fields in Indiana have shown symptoms of sudden death syndrome (SDS). Affected areas may be extensive in a field, or confined to a few patches. The disease is most likely to show up earlier and be more severe in compacted areas. With the planting problems this spring, compaction is a greater problem than normal, and this has probably contributed to the widespread outbreak of SDS. Often the areas of SDS run parallel to the edge of a field and in about 30 ft. These are likely areas that are compacted because of extra traffic in the field.

The late appearance of symptoms would not normally be cause for concern about yield and quality of the crop, but because of the later than normal development of soybeans this year, there may be significant yield damage in affected areas of a field. Plants affected after pods are well developed may produce small seed.

I have not been able to conduct a survey of sudden death syndrome throughout the state, but it appears

that the disease is more severe in northern and central Indiana, in areas that received heavy rains sometime during early grain filling.

Growers should make note of which fields show SDS and map the locations of affected areas. This can be useful information for future planting decisions in those fields. Where SDS is a problem, growers should avoid early planting of soybeans and use a variety with some resistance to the disease. It's also a good idea to make note of varieties that show severe symptoms of SDS, even if this is only in a few isolated patches in a field. Susceptible varieties should be avoided when planting a field that has any history of the disease.

It is more difficult to identify resistant varieties. If one field, planted with a particular variety, has SDS, but a nearby field, planted with another variety, has little or no SDS, one cannot necessarily conclude that the second variety is resistant. Planting date and field history have a strong influence on disease severity.

The best way to determine if a variety has resistance is to test it in replicated yield trials in several locations

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 22, 2002

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2002 thru				
	Temperature				Total		4 in	September 22, 2002				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
							Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	89	47	69	+5	0.95	4		18.35	-3.05	67	3105	+174
Valparaiso_AP_I	82	48	68	+6	0.71	4		17.94	-5.06	65	3106	+429
Wanatah	84	40	67	+5	0.73	5	74	18.47	-3.81	70	2943	+385
Wheatfield	82	47	67	+5	1.12	4		21.92	+0.28	55	2993	+378
Winamac	85	49	68	+6	1.35	4	70	20.51	-1.09	63	3035	+342
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	85	48	68	+5	1.34	4		19.24	-2.73	68	2910	+79
South_Bend	85	50	69	+7	0.87	3		16.06	-5.28	63	3080	+423
Young_America	89	48	69	+5	1.47	2		21.82	+0.96	57	3133	+350
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	84	45	67	+5	1.97	4	70	18.99	-1.96	63	2876	+341
Fort_Wayne	89	49	69	+6	1.45	3		20.17	+0.91	56	3120	+338
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	84	48	68	+3	4.07	4		29.41	+5.16	59	3056	-79
Perrysville	85	49	68	+4	0.95	3	73	28.20	+5.35	60	3208	+290
Spencer_Ag	88	53	71	+7	3.88	3		30.97	+6.50	62	3281	+335
Terre_Haute_AFB	86	53	71	+6	2.13	4		33.10	+10.18	61	3489	+377
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	47	68	+5	1.73	5	72	25.90	+4.51	70	3162	+394
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	87	52	71	+6	2.45	4		23.51	+2.06	64	3488	+402
Greenfield	88	50	70	+6	2.83	5		30.98	+7.52	66	3295	+327
Indianapolis_AP	88	55	71	+6	2.66	4		22.09	+0.64	57	3616	+530
Indianapolis_SE	88	49	70	+5	3.67	4		26.69	+4.77	55	3290	+212
Tipton_Ag	89	47	68	+5	2.42	4	74	21.81	+0.10	60	3030	+345
East Central (6)												
Farmland	91	43	69	+6	1.70	3	70	19.47	-1.68	61	3125	+502
New_Castle	86	46	68	+5	1.65	3		22.62	+0.16	54	2843	+155
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	89	58	74	+7	2.95	4		22.53	+0.92	48	4052	+477
Freelandville	89	59	72	+6	4.27	3		26.88	+4.37	51	3691	+476
Shoals	86	56	72	+7	2.61	4		24.64	+0.29	49	3567	+449
Stendal	88	59	73	+7	2.90	3		26.36	+2.12	50	3850	+478
Vincennes_5NE	90	56	73	+7	4.19	4	72	29.92	+7.41	61	3779	+564
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	86	56	72	+7	1.44	3		23.35	-1.32	52	3661	+564
Oolitic	84	53	70	+5	2.32	5	74	27.05	+3.73	61	3485	+506
Tell_City	86	59	74	+7	1.27	4		23.21	-1.61	43	4151	+701
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	88	53	73	+8	0.76	4		21.40	-1.24	55	3561	+731
Milan_5NE	88	55	72	+8	1.73	5		28.70	+6.06	65	3190	+360
Scottsburg	90	55	72	+6	1.03	2		24.68	+1.49	57	3490	+287

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome (Continued)

and years under severe and uniform SDS pressure. Scott Abney, with the USDA-ARS at Purdue, has been conducting such tests for several years and has identified several varieties that have a useful degree of resistance.

More information about sudden death syndrome of soybean can be found at <http://www.btny.purdue>

[.edu/Extension/Pathology/CropDiseases/SoybeanSoybean.html#suddendeathsyndrome](http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Extension/Pathology/CropDiseases/SoybeanSoybean.html#suddendeathsyndrome) or in Purdue extension publication BP-58 *Sudden Death Syndrome in Soybeans*.

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